

THURSDAY

MINING CAMPS IN GRANT COUNTY THRIVING

China Copper Operating on Largest Scale in History.

Great activity in the many mining camps in Grant county is apparent from a careful survey of the situation by the Silver City Enterprise, which in last week's issue details the operations of the various properties as follows:

The various mining camps and districts in Grant county, New Mexico, including around Silver City are showing more activity than for years. Pinos Altos camp, only nine miles north of Silver City, is particularly active. The new 10-ton concentrating mill recently erected jointly by Shaver-Wright and the C. & O. company is running successfully. Some twenty men are employed.

The Silver City mine, which is the scene of a recent remarkably rich silver strike, is working a lot of men and taking out wonderfully rich native silver and argentite, and will start its little smelter in September. The Empire Zinc company has completed its nine-mile road, traversing from the Cleveland group of zinc mines on the west side of the Pinos Altos mountain, and has hauled several carloads of machinery, including large engines, to the site where it is laying the concrete foundation for its big concentrating plant.

About 100 men are working in the Pinos Altos camp and sales of prospects and mining properties are made frequently. The latest sale reported is by David Keutt, of a claim at Pinos Altos to a prominent banker of Silver City for \$20,000 cash. This is the second sale recently made by the same party.

The Hurro Mountain District. Three hundred men are working in the Tyrone mining camp in the Hurro mountain, twelve miles southwest of Silver City. The steel and concrete work for the mill plant is being rushed, and, according to Manager Sawyer, the 1,000-ton concentrating mill will be completed by the end of the present year and will start by January.

The plans for new buildings to be erected in the new Tyrone townsite,

a beautiful spot under the "Pinos," are being drawn by H. O. Goodhue, a New York architect, and as soon as they are received, work will begin on the erection of twenty dwelling houses for employees, each house to contain from two to five rooms, the cost being from \$500 to \$1,000 each. Sixteen houses have already been erected. The new plans are for postoffice, club house, school house, hospital, hotel, general merchandise store, etc.

Three chert drills are constantly operating, and have drilled twenty-five holes of various depths. These holes have developed large bodies of mining sulphides which assure a long life for the camp.

"These drilling explorations will be continued," says Manager Sawyer, "and in general I am well satisfied with results. We are moving right along and by the end of the year expect to be producing copper concentrates. We are bothered by the large number of men coming to work, and are obliged to deny them work, as many of them are without means we have had to feed them. There is an over-supply of laborers here now."

Mogollon District. In the Mogollon camp the Socorro Mines company has just purchased at public sale at Socorro, the mines and holdings of the Mogollon Gold & Copper company, paying therefor the sum of \$180,000. The sale was made to satisfy a judgment in favor of the Equitable Trust company, of New York, on bonds held amounting to \$100,000. The property purchased includes the Little Charlie, the Cones, the Peacock, the Independence, the fluorine groups, covering an area of 28 claims with an area of 500 acres, and a 40-acre mill site in the heart of the Mogollon district, 35 miles northwest of Silver City.

This property has produced about \$1,250,000 in gold and silver. They are developed to depths of 400 to 550 feet. A. J. Anderson, general manager, will start work on the Little Charlie soon. The total production of the Mogollon Mines company, which was called the Ernestine Mining and Milling company up to July 1, for the first six months of the present year, has been \$236,825 gross, and \$237,162 net in gold and silver bullion and concentrates. Its mill has treated \$2,405 tons of ore, averaging \$11.46 gold and silver per ton. The production was about equally divided between the bullion and concentrates. The production during the same period of the Socorro Mines company has been about the same as the Mogollon Mines company, both of the companies totaling about \$652,000 during the last six months.

The total production in the Mogollon district in 1914 was \$629,152 in gold and 1,410,337 ounces silver, an

increase of \$9,218 in gold and of 108,301 ounces silver over that of 1913. But the low prices of silver reduced the silver value \$9,377.

Last Thursday twenty-seven bars of gold-silver bullion, valued at \$23,000 were shipped by the Mogollon Mines company through Silver City to the mill.

The Gold Crown Mines company, organized by E. A. Wayne and associates, has taken over the New Strike group of five claims in the Twin Peaks camp in Steeple Rock district, fifty miles west of Silver City and is working them with a force of men. They are taking out fifty to seventy-five tons of gold ore daily, averaging over \$15 per ton. This they are hauling in wagons over to the 10-stamp mill and cyaniding plant at Clear Lake, which is one of the most up to date refining plants in the southwest, having tube mills, Butters filters, tanks, etc., which the company has leased and rebuilt at great expense. The New Strike lode is over ten feet wide and developed to a depth of 150 feet, carrying good gold values from the surface down to the bottom.

In the same district, George H. Utter, of Silver City, is prosecuting extensive development work and making improvements. He is shipping high grade gold-silver ore from the Jim Crow mine, having shipped within the past few months seven carloads of ore to the Copper Queen smelter at Douglas, running from \$500 to as high as \$1,161 per car. The net receipts from smelter returns total over \$7,147 on the seven shipments, and the gross returns were \$7,690.58.

The China Copper Company. The China Copper company is operating on a larger scale than ever in its history. During the month of June its big mill treated an average of 7,313 tons of ore daily, and during July it treated as high as 8,200 tons per day. It is shipping from 600 to 700 tons of concentrates to the El Paso smelter daily, running over eighteen per cent copper.

It is operating ten steam shovels and twenty-three locomotives at the mine at Santa Rita, and extracting and hauling the ore from mines to the mill. About 852 men are employed at the mines and about 1,200 men at the mill at Hurley. At the present rate of production the output for the year will greatly exceed any previous twelve months in its history. Seven thousand tons of tailings are run down the creek and stored in the big storage dams, which are being daily built automatically by water.

At El Paso the Katy Mining company is pushing work on the 125-foot shaft and will continue to the 210-foot level. It is under management of Lee W. Russell. Native copper is showing up near the contact, and the mine bids fair to become a big copper producer. All the machinery for operating the property is now on the ground.

MRS. GILDERSLEEVE IS CLAIMED BY DEATH

Santa Fe, N. M., Aug. 17.—Mrs. Teresa M. Gildersleeve, one of the best known women in Santa Fe for many years and universally esteemed and respected died between midnight and one o'clock Monday morning at her home, the old Gildersleeve place on upper Palace avenue. Death was immediately due to heart trouble, the fatal outcome being superinduced by an attack of pneumonia poisoning from which the patient, however, had been convalescent. Mrs. Gildersleeve had been ill little over a week and the news of her death came as a severe shock to her innumerable friends in this city.

The funeral will be held Wednesday from the Episcopal church.

Mrs. Teresa M. Gildersleeve was a native of Santa Fe, having been born here while her father, Col. E. W. Patton, was the owner of the Eaton district near Galisteo, now the property of Senator Pankey.

Mrs. Gildersleeve was the wife of Charles H. Gildersleeve, for many years a prominent lawyer in Santa Fe, who was the compiler of a first volume of New Mexico reports, extending from 1859 to 1883, and for several years chairman of the Democratic territorial committee. He died in 1899 at his original home in the state of New York.

Mrs. Gildersleeve leaves seven children to survive her—one son, Charles A. Gildersleeve, in Colorado; Mrs. Florence Bartlett, now in Santa Fe; Mrs. Rivenberg, in Seattle; Mrs. Stone, in Los Angeles, and three unmarried daughters, Helen, Mabel and Tallian. She was a most devoted mother, having had the charge of her large family for many years during the sickness and partial blindness of Mr. Gildersleeve.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County—ss.
Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is a senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.
FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 6th day of December, A. D. 1915.
(Seal) A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

PUBLIC ROADS

MORE ATTENTION TO BRIDGES

Greatest Menace to Tractor Which Could Be Put to More Use on Many of the Small Farms.

We will never be able to readily make much use of the gas or steam tractor on the farms until we make up our minds to pay more attention to our roads and bridges. Especially the bridges. They are the greatest menace to the tractor and the tractor's driver, and there has been little improvement in the type of bridges since the engine was put to work on the farms, writes William E. Rose of Iowa in Farm Progress.

It is rather strange that we are willing to use the traction engine to pull our road plows and our road graders and still refuse to build bridges and culverts strong enough to allow the same engine to pass in safety when pulling a threshing outfit or a train of farm wagons. But it is the truth, nevertheless.

In spite of all the possibilities of the tractor, or the old-fashioned traction engine, a lot of people look upon it as an ugly contraption that ruins road surfaces, smashes culverts, breaks down bridges, scares horses and sets fire to meadows and rail fences.

It is altogether wrong. We could make splendid use of the tractor on any and all farms of more than eighty acres. Some day we will make these engines do much of the work, the heavy hauling done by horse teams, and we will save money by so doing. But that time will not come until we have better roads. And that cannot come to pass until we get a better supervision of road building than we have at present.

In many states the tractor driver who crosses a bridge takes a chance not only of injury to himself and his expensive engine, but also assumes the liability of having to repair the bridge if he breaks it down. Such laws discourage the use of tractors as much as they do better road building. The bridges are the worst feature of this condition.

The tractor has a right to use the public highways. It has just as much right to the public road as the heavy automobile, the overloaded farm wagon or any other heavy conveyance. The men who build such engines and the men who would like to own and use them should insist that these machines be given that right. No one dreams of forcing the automobile off the public highways now, and the overloaded farm wagon has used the public



Ute Pass on Pike's Peak, Ocean to Ocean Highway.

roads since they were the most trails.

The heavy wheels and the weight of a tractor help pack the highways and make them more durable. The big wheels compact the road surface, and this is one reason why the tractor is so efficient as a road grader and builder. With good bridges and solidly built culverts there will be no trouble with the usual type of tractor, whether gas or steam.

We are going to have to pay more attention to the kind of work contractors do on our steel and concrete bridges and we will be forced to see that the original specifications make allowance for the weight of tractors.

Change to Broad Tires.
A wagon can be changed from narrow tires to broad tires at a very small cost. Don't wait for a law to force this upon you. Be it for the sake of the roads, for the sake of your tax money which maintains good roads.

Encourage Travel.
Good roads will encourage the country folks to come to town, and will bring the city folks out in the country for fresh air.

Good Roads Advocates.
It is gratifying to observe that every owner of an automobile immediately becomes an advocate of good roads.

Having Hard Road.
Good roads appear to be having a hard road.

Don't use harsh physics. The reaction weakens the bowels, leads to chronic constipation. Get Doan's Kidney Pills. They operate easily. 25c at all stores.

TWO KINDS OF ADVERTISING

A Talk to Merchants

ADVERTISING PLANNED to GET YOU "RESULTS"

THE HERALD BELIEVES THAT NO ADVERTISING WILL PAY A PUBLISHER AND BRING LASTING SUCCESS TO A PUBLICATION, UNLESS THE ADVERTISING FIRST PROVES PROFITABLE TO THE ADVERTISER. WITH THIS IDEA IN VIEW, THE HERALD BELIEVES THAT IT IS THEIR DUTY AS THE PUBLISHERS OF THE HERALD TO CO-OPERATE IN EVERY POSSIBLE WAY FOR THE SUCCESS OF THE ADVERTISER.

A careful analysis of a number of large and small successful advertisers in Albuquerque who are known to be making good shows that they use three methods in their advertising.

First—Placing right merchandise and store service behind their advertising.

Second—Telling nothing but the truth in their advertisements, building up individuality and personality by getting real store news into their copy.

Third—By keeping everlastingly at it. In other words, giving right merchandise and good service not one day in the week but every day, running their advertising regularly, whether they use large or small space.

Advertising run on this plan will prove profitable to any business, large or small, and it is the only kind of advertising that will bring permanent and profitable results. It is the kind of advertising that will reduce the selling cost by increasing the volume of sales. It is the kind of advertising THE HERALD is encouraging and soliciting.

ADVERTISING PLANNED to GET YOUR "MONEY"

THE HERALD has for some time refused to solicit through its local sales force or with special "imported" men, the various advertising "schemes" planned with but two ideas in view, "To get the advertiser's money" and to put over a special deal for the sole benefit of the paper and generally, mind you, at "advanced rates" so the "special man" can "carry" his share of the "money away."

THE HERALD has found after a careful investigation through the readers of the paper and through the advertisers themselves, that this kind of advertising does not pay.

The absolute lack of merit of this kind of advertising, whether backed by a prize winning guessing contest, sales ticket or trade mark savings schemes, is proven by the fact that it cannot be sold to the experienced advertiser.

In fact, this kind of advertising can seldom, if ever, be sold "to the same advertiser twice," unless that man is a peculiarly easy mark and only advertises to see his name in print and does not care to get results. The mere "collecting" of sales slips, labels, etc., by a "few workers" in a contest does not mean increased sales or development of new business, nor does it sell goods on their merit or create any permanent demand. It does not reduce the cost of selling, but on the other hand increases it. And remember this, before you "go in" for the next scheme advertising offered you, that the same "willing contest workers" will turn around and "work for your competitor" in the next contest just as quickly as they are "apparently" now boosting for you.

By big promises, the non-advertiser, the very man who needs the right kind of advertising help and the very man who, if handled properly, could be developed into a regular and permanent advertiser, is talked into the special page and scheme advertising, failing to realize from it. He is naturally "gun-shy" when approached with legitimate advertising plans and invariably states that he has tried advertising and found that while it is all right for some people, it does not pay in his business.

Which kind of advertising do you want? The kind planned to get results or the kind that is planned to get your money. THE HERALD has expert advertising men who are ready to help you with result-getting advertising.

The "get-the-money-advertising" along with dishonest advertising we have cut off the list.

If you, Mr. Merchant, are in a mood to talk over Advertising and want to use the columns of the EVENING HERALD a phone call will bring our solicitor to your office at once.

THURSDAY

REAL Contentment and Success Can Best Be Assured Through the BANK BOOK



It will surprise your wife, as well as yourself how rapidly your account will grow when once you've started it, and add to it constantly. A man's wife has much to do with his success or failure. If she is thrifty his fortune is half made. If she is extravagant success will come slowly if at all.

Hundreds of thrifty wives carry savings accounts with this bank, where women are always welcome.

United States Depository
Depository A.T. & S.F.R.

State National Bank
Albuquerque, N. M.